Please amend the application as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 2 line 3 by the following:

a1

GPCRs have been structurally modeled as to secondary and tertiary structural conformation, and the precise locations of the extracellular, TM and intracellular domains within their primary structures (i.e., their amino acid sequences) are well known and generally agreed to in the art (see, e.g., Baldwin, *EMBO J.* 12:1693-703, 1993). These receptor proteins thus comprise an extracellular N-terminal domain, seven membrane-spanning alpha helical domains (connected by three intracellular loop domains alternating with three extracellular loop domains), and an intracellular C-terminal domain.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 2 line 11 by the following:

a2

The locations of the various domains of NPY receptors can be readily determined by inspections of the "Viseur's snake like view" for the particular receptor polypeptide generated by the European Molecular Biology Laboratory's Viseur software. These Viseur's snake like views are electronically published for a wide variety of GPCR polypeptides (including NPY receptors of various mammalian and non-mammalian vertebrate species). In these snake like views, the amino acids of the polypeptide sequence of the receptors are set forth as one-letter-code-containing circles. The TM domains are depicted as diagonally stacked circles to represent the alpha helical conformation believed to be adopted by of these domains in situ, while the other domains are depicted as vertically and horizontally arrayed sequences.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 5 line 30 by the following:

a3

The NPY5 receptor has been suggested to play a key role in the modulation of feeding behavior. Studies of seizure-prone mice have led to the suggestion that the Y5 receptor may also have an anti-epileptic activity in the control of limbic seizures. Y5-like receptors have also been implicated in attenuation of morphine withdrawal symptoms, enhancement of diereses and natriuresis, lowering of blood glucose, inhibition of luteinizing hormone secretion, and reduction of acetylcholine release in the ileum. See, for example, Hu, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 271:26315-19, 1996; Gerald, et al., *Nature*, 382:168-71, 1996; Blomqvist, et al., *TINS*, 20: 294-98, 1997. The sequences of Y1 and Y5 receptors of humans, dogs, mice, guinea pigs, rats, and Y1 receptors of sheep have all been reported and have been published, e.g., by Genbank .

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 6 line 24 by the following:

a4

In the human Y1 receptor (DNA sequence - SEQ ID NO:1, amino acid sequence - SEQ ID NO:2), the third intracellular loop domain consists essentially of amino acids 232 (Phe) to 263 (Ile) of SEQ ID NO:2, as indicated, for example, by the Viseur's snake like view for this receptor. In accordance with the amino acid sequence residue charge/polarity considerations discussed above, the termini of this loop are preferably defined by the presence (within the domain) of a charged residue (Lys 233 of SEQ ID NO:2) located at the end of the long stretch of hydrophobic residues (the fifth TM domain) and a charged residue (Arg 260 of SEQ ID NO:2) located at the beginning of the long stretch of hydrophobic residues (the sixth TM domain).

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 7 line 3 by the following:

a5

In the rat Y1 receptor, the third intracellular loop domain consists essentially of amino acids 231 (Phe) to 262 (Val) of SEQ ID NO:3, as indicated, for example, by the Viseur's snake like view for this receptor. In accordance with the amino acid sequence residue

a5

charge/polarity considerations discussed above, the termini of this loop domain are preferably defined by the presence (within the domain) of a charged residue (Lys 232 of SEQ ID NO:3) located at the end of the long stretch of hydrophobic residues (the fifth TM domain) and another charged residue (Arg 259 of SEQ ID NO:3) located at the beginning of the long stretch of hydrophobic residues (the sixth TM domain).

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 7 line 12 by the following:

a6

The following discussion of human NPY5 domains illustrates the domain structure information available electronically for this receptor.

REMARKS

The paragraphs containing URL's have been amended. to remove the URL's The changes made are shown in the marked up copy of these paragraphs submitted in the Appendix hereto.

The issue raised having regard to the written description requirement is essentially one as to the proper scope of the claim in the light of the disclosure. This issue has recently been addressed by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in **Amgen Inc. v. Hoechst Marion Roussel**, 65 USPQ2d 1385 The court set out, at 1397, the purpose of the written description requirement as follows:

> The purpose of the written description requirement is to prevent an applicant from later asserting that he invented that which he did not; the applicant for a patent is therefore required to "recount the invention in such detail that his future claims can be determined to be encompassed within his original creation.